

Geneva opening postponed until Friday: Kissinger due in Israel today

Soldier dies on Suez front

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A soldier was killed on the Suez front today, the second in a series of fatalities in the area. The soldier, a 21-year-old reservist, was killed by a mortar shell while on duty near the Egyptian border. The incident occurred during a period of relative calm, but the death has renewed calls for a ceasefire.

Reserves to stay mobilized but will get more pay, leave

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — The army plans to maintain a high state of preparedness along the cease-fire lines until a genuine disengagement takes place and peace negotiations begin. Chief of Staff David Elazar told military correspondents here yesterday evening.
Reservists may expect to serve at least an additional two and a half months, he said, adding that to ease their lot their pay would be substantially increased — from IL500 for a single soldier to IL675 for a man with two children — and they would get longer periods of leave.
Rav-Aluf Elazar said the army might attempt to change the present cease-fire lines before or during the forthcoming Geneva peace conference. "We will continue to remain at full strength in order to foil all such attempts involving the use of force."

ADVANCE

Forces also fired at Egyptian positions to advance their position in an area some nine kilometers east of the Suez Canal. At midday, Egyptians fired at Israeli forces located six kilometers south-east of the Canal. The exchange of fire continued until 4.30 p.m., when it ceased. No Israeli casualties were reported.

Mart differences on support for Arabs

Oil boycott 'could boomerang'

COPENHAGEN. — Common Market leaders yesterday wound up summit talks with their oil policies still unsettled and their ranks embarrassingly split on their attitude to the Arabs.
The two-day conference saw West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl strongly challenge a bid by French President Georges Pompidou to seize the leadership of the nine-nation group.
Pompidou, backed by British Prime Minister Edward Heath, blocked a plea by Brandt and several smaller EEC states for a common front against Arab producers using oil as a weapon to extract new political concessions.
The Europeans took time off to answer demands made by four Arab foreign ministers, who had gatecrashed the conference. The Nine warned that the Arabs' outback of oil supplies could yet boomerang on their cause. Opinion throughout the Community was turning against the Arabs, the four ministers were told, and the capacity of Europe to help in Middle East development was being jeopardized.
The warning was in reply to Arab demands for more anti-Israeli vigils and actions and a virtual request for an Arab-European pact. French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert reported.
The Arabs presented their demands at a quickly arranged meeting with Mart foreign Ministers at midnight on Friday.
Later Mr. Jobert, briefing newsmen, said the Arabs talked and the Europeans listened. What they heard, Jobert said, was a demand for "as broad and as full a cooperation as possible between Europe and the Arab states."
Asked if this meant a pact, Mr. Jobert answered, "this was the idea." In addition, he said, the Arabs wanted Europe to go beyond the pro-Arab Common Market statement of November 6 urging an Israeli withdrawal.

U.S. officials hopeful

oil ban will be eased

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP). — Officials travelling with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger say the Arabs may resume limited oil shipments to the U.S. next month, but only if the Geneva peace talks show some progress.

But Faisal said unyielding on embargo

RIYADH (UPI). — Saudi sources have said Dr. Henry Kissinger tried, but failed, to get King Faisal to agree to lift the embargo on oil shipments to the U.S. when the Geneva conference opens.

C-o-L INCREASE LIKELY

Prices rise 4.4% in November

st Economic Correspondent
Up in November by 4.4 per cent, despite a pronounced slack in demand since the war started.
Grey cement (which appears in the Index of Output Input Prices for Residential Housing) rose during the month by 31 per cent, compared with October. During the course of November, the price rose by half (due to two successive price increases announced by the Government).
Anticipating the request of the Histadrut for full C-o-L allowances next year, Finance Ministry sources indicated that the economy must be given a chance to absorb the shock. It is recalled that the allowances paid in 1971 did not reflect the increase in the C-o-L index that followed the emergency taxes introduced in August of 1970, and it has been suggested that the same principle be followed this time too, as a great deal of the rise in costs is due to extra taxation caused by the war.
The Histadrut has not taken a stand on the issue, except for the statement by acting Secretary-General Yoram Moshe last week that the full payment of C-o-L allowances was "the best way to assure industrial peace." Negotiations on C-o-L allowances are scheduled annually in the second half of January, immediately after the Statistics Bureau publishes its final figures.
If, as has been urged, national wage agreements are extended for a year, the Histadrut may insist that the C-o-L allowances reflect the full scale of the rising costs.

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By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Waiting for Kissinger.
Israel today, from the Prime Minister to the man-in-the-street, is waiting for the U.S. Secretary of State, due at Lod this afternoon, to learn whether he can produce solutions to the last-minute problems that have arisen prior to the Geneva conference.
The Cabinet met for five hours on Friday to prepare for the Secretary's visit, and for the peace conference that is hopefully to follow. "The discussion was not concluded," the official communiqué recorded, and the ministers will convene again this morning.
Reports from Damascus meanwhile quote U.S. officials accompanying Dr. Kissinger as saying that the Geneva talks may be delayed "a day or so."
And in New York a UN spokesman announced that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had cancelled tentative plans to leave last night for Geneva.
Later last night, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced in Cairo that the conference was to open Tuesday, but was postponed until Friday, December 21.
Ministers and senior officials in Jerusalem admitted they were worried by developments concerning the problem of the "auspices" of

the Geneva conference. They were particularly worried by the apparent erosion of U.S. opposition to the demands that the conference be held under UN or Security Council auspices.

Earlier in the week, the government had been confident the U.S. — and the Soviet Union — would remain firm in their original intention that they and they alone grant their joint auspices to the conference, and that their representatives, in rotation, chair its sessions.

WALDHEIM

The Arabs on the one hand, and the Europeans and non-aligned nations on the other, were pressing for a more important role for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim than that of "observer" or "participant" that the superpowers had originally assigned to him.

But on the basis of its ongoing contacts with Washington, Jerusalem was confident these pressures would be resisted. When word came, first from New York and later from newsmen accompanying Dr. Kissinger on his swing through Europe and the Middle East, that the U.S. would agree to Dr. Waldheim's chairing the opening session, there was uneasiness in Jerusalem. But there were assurances that after the opening session, the Secretary-General would step aside and the superpowers take over — and so, reluctantly, Israel agreed.

As the week progressed, however, the U.S. position seemed to erode further. The "auspices" problem was holding up delivery of the formal invitations to Geneva. Texts were circulated. Israel and the Arabs lodged their separate objections. Israel demanded the invitation define the conference as aiming at peace, not simply withdrawal or implementation of UN resolutions. Washington's support for Israel's position on the invitation also appeared to wane — and this was another cause for concern in Jerusalem.

U.S. abstention (along with the other Permanent Members) from the Security Council vote last night (see page 2) added further uncertainty. Officials could only reiterate that they looked to Dr. Kissinger to explain everything when he arrived.

INTERFERENCE

A conference under UN or Security Council auspices is not at all what Israel had in mind when it assented in principle to Dr. Kissinger's oral invitation to Foreign Minister Eban to come to Geneva.

UN auspices might entail the frequent interference of the Security Council, or perhaps even of the General Assembly itself. It might perhaps entail the introduction — over Israel's objections — of a Palestinian delegation. And, above all, it would mean that the conference would not after all be the

Israel-Arab dialogue on peace to which Israel has always aspired, but merely another UN forum where decisions would be taken or resolutions passed by the votes of parties not themselves involved in the conflict.

President Sadat seems to anticipate precisely that format. In a statement over the weekend which added to Jerusalem's anxieties — he said that at Geneva, Egypt and Israel would not be speaking directly to each other, even though they would be sitting in the same conference chamber (see below). They would speak to the chairman — just like at the Security Council itself.

The Israel Cabinet has deep reservations over the Geneva conference under these conditions. If it does decide — this morning or after the meetings today and tomorrow with Dr. Kissinger — in favour of Israel participation, the decision will in effect be conditional: to attend the conference on the condition and on the understanding that it will not turn into "just another UN forum." If it does — then Israel will have to consider its position.

The formal auspices of the conference need not necessarily dictate its procedure in practice, knowledgeable observers point out. The Israel-Egypt dialogue in the tent at Kilometer 101 was nominally under (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

SADAT-KISSINGER AGREE Separation of forces tops Geneva agenda

Sadat rules out direct talks

CAIRO (AP). — President Anwar Sadat said Friday Egypt would not negotiate directly with Israel at the Geneva peace conference.
After meeting four hours with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sadat said Egypt was willing to be in the same room with Israeli representatives "but if you are talking about direct negotiations, the answer is no."
Sadat also told newsmen he hoped the two sides would be able to bargain seriously about disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli armies before Christmas.
Sadat said a disentangling of forces on the Suez front should be the first issue taken up and Kissinger agreed it was a "principal subject for the first phase of the talks."
Sadat and Kissinger spoke to newsmen at the President's country retreat 17 miles north of Cairo.
Sadat was reminded that Israel has said there can be no meaningful negotiations before its elections and the formation of a new government.
"The Israeli elections are Israel's problem," the President replied. "We are going to this conference. Let us hope we go in peace."

Geneva awaits word from Jerusalem

By ARI RATH and ANAN SAFADI
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

GENEVA. — A senior Egyptian delegation is expected here today, despite uncertainty over the actual opening of the Middle East peace conference. All eyes here were turned to today's meeting in Jerusalem between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israel's top government leaders which will attempt to break the present deadlock.
A small group of Egyptian diplomats has already taken up residence at the Geneva Intercontinental Hotel opposite the projected conference site at the Palais des Nations on Avenue de la Paix, in preparation of the expected arrival today of the senior Egyptian delegation. They joined scores of journalists from all over the world, assembled here.

As to a Syrian presence in preparation for the conference, this seemed to depend on the outcome of yesterday's unexpectedly long talk between Dr. Kissinger and President Hafez Assad. According to initial reports here, Assad had not yet given a clear undertaking that Syria would in fact join the conference at the opening stage.

Meanwhile, Red Cross headquarters are awaiting any sign that the list of surviving Israeli prisoners of war held by Syria would be submitted before the conference opens.

Syrian talks extended four hours

DAMASCUS (UPI). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left for Amman last night after extending his talks with Syria's President Hafez Assad for nearly four hours longer than scheduled. The two men were originally due to meet for two and a half hours.

Kissinger left at 11 p.m., instead of at 7 p.m. He will visit Beirut after Amman, on his way to Israel today.

Assad was grim-faced when he shook hands with Kissinger as the U.S. Secretary of State entered an ornate sitting room in the Damascus Presidential Palace for what was considered the most difficult meeting of his Middle East tour.

Analysts believe Kissinger's main intention was to convince Assad that Syria should attend the Geneva conference and that it should provide a list of the 102 Israeli prisoners believed in Syrian hands.

Dr. Kissinger flew into Damascus Airport from Saudi Arabia aboard his U.S. Air Force plane at 1:45 p.m., to be greeted by the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam.

He became the first U.S. Secretary of State in 20 years to visit Syria, which had had no diplomatic relations with the U.S. since the 1967 war.

The prolongation of the Damascus talks delayed Kissinger's departure for Amman. He is due to visit Jordan and Lebanon before arriving in Israel today.



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'MARTEL CLUB' THEME: KEEP FRENCH WHITE

Outbursts of Anti-Arab violence expected by French authorities

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The French authorities fear an outburst of racial violence against one and a half million Arabs here, after the bomb attack on the Algerian consulate-general on Friday in Marseilles by the openly racist "Martel Club."

Either indifference or sheer unawareness of what is happening is best expressed by the staggering reaction of the Prefect of Marseilles Rene Heckerth after yesterday's bomb incident when he said, "I am certain that it is not a racist action."

He must have been the only man in the country to think so.

Four persons were killed and 20 injured when a man hurled a bomb into the consulate.

A "club" in France has a different meaning to the idea conjured up in English of a cosy social organization. It invariably means an active group of people with the same, often non-conformist political opinions.

In this case it is a group prepared to expel Arabs from France by violence, taking their name from the French Duke Charles Martel who defeated the Arab hordes at Poitiers.

The police say they have never heard of the "Martel Club" but it is generally assumed it is an offshoot of the numerous splinter rightist, even neo-Fascist, parties like the banned "Ordre Nouveau" (New Order) or the reconstituted "National Front." Their main theme is "Keep France White," and there is growing support from people em-

bittered at the Arab oil boycott and irritated by the many Arab immigrant workers here.

There are 800,000 Algerians in France and about the same number of Tunisians and Moroccans, with about 30,000 Africans, but there is no doubt most hatred is aimed at the Algerians.

Since the outburst of racial violence sparked off last August when an Algerian stabbed bus passengers in Marseilles, police have guarded Algeria's Embassy in Paris and her three consulates and 15 consulates-general in the provinces.

But the consulate-general in Marseilles was not guarded Friday, although the Israel Mission there has day and night police sentries.

The Algerians have made much of this apparent negligence, pointing out "we have had daily bomb threats for weeks."

The Central Algerian Trade Union here has urged the three main French trade unions to "halt this racist campaign and end racial violence," but much of the anti-Arab sentiment stems from the French working class.

The daily "Combat" commented in front page headlines: "The country is threatened by the first symptoms of an economic crisis — a climate of hatred, provocation and fear."

The most penetrating analysis of France's present situation was summed up by Francois Mitterrand, head of the Communist-Socialist Alliance, in the phrase "Gangrene is gaining ground here."

He made the remark just before the bomb incident in Marseilles to describe the "bugging" scandal over the satirical weekly "Canard En-

chaîné" in which the police appear to be implicated despite fierce denials from Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin.

Mitterrand was expressing the increasing concern over what the opposition has called the "abuse of power and crisis of authority" in the country. President Georges Pompidou has used the word "morosity" to describe the feelings of most French people and a recent public opinion poll said that 69 per cent of the people were "gloomy" about the country's future.

Commentators have pointed out there is a widening "credibility gap" between the Gaullist coalition government, in power over 15 years, and the people. This is shown by the seeming indifference the authorities maintain over burning public issues.

In the National Assembly general elections the right wing obtained about 700,000 votes out of 20,000,000. Last July a violent riot followed a "Keep France White" rally when over 70 police were injured and this led to the banning of the neo-Fascist New Order Movement.

But earlier this month the National Front said it would field a presidential candidate in 1976 for the first time and start a new publication, confident of rising public support for its extremist beliefs as the Arab oil squeeze becomes worse.

People here believe the "Martel Club" will adopt I.R.A. tactics of naked violence, convinced that for the first time in years there will be substantial tacit sympathy for its anti-Arab tactics.

Writer says JFK had romance with Marilyn

NEW YORK (AP). — Gossip columnist Earl Wilson says Marilyn Monroe had a clandestine "companionship" with the late President John F. Kennedy for the last year of her life.

"Marilyn Monroe was his happy collaborator in this distinctly non-political area of his life," Wilson wrote in his new book "Show Business Laid Bare" to be published on January 15.

Wilson said he knew Miss Monroe well and also got information from Hollywood columnist Sidney Skolsky and New York dress designer Henry Rosenfeld.

The actress died of an overdose of sleeping pills on August 5, 1962, at age 36.

He quotes Peter Lawford, the actor and former husband of Kennedy's sister Patricia, as saying Lawford was on the phone with Marilyn when she lost consciousness and her last words were, "say goodbye to Pat, say goodbye to the President and say goodbye to yourself, because you're a nice guy."

Lawford, Skolsky and Rosenfeld were not immediately available for comment.

Wilson said he had decided to make his disclosure about the alleged romance between "Marilyn" and the late President because Norman Mailer had repeated gossip in his book "Marilyn" that the romance was with the late Robert F. Kennedy.

The columnist said he had "written with embarrassment" at the reports of an affair between "Marilyn and Bobby."

'Technological Pearl Harbour'

GROTON, Connecticut (AP). — The U.S. may be inviting a "technological Pearl Harbour" because U.S. military technology is not keeping pace with that of the Soviet Union, U.S. Sen. James L. Buckley, R., N.Y., said yesterday.

"Our military forces will become vulnerable to technological surprise" unless there is a sharp increase in spending for weapon research and development, Buckley said at keel-laying ceremonies for the nuclear submarine New York City.

Buckley said the Russians might develop a totally new concept which the U.S. scientific community never had the opportunity to discover because of lack of funds.

Ulster death toll now 920

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (UPI). — Gunmen yesterday shot a man in the head and dumped his body beside a border road in County Armagh, police said.

They tentatively identified the victim as a former policeman kidnapped two days ago by Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen at a nearby customs post.

Ivan Johnston, a 34-year-old married man with three children, disappeared on Thursday after being pulled from a truck he was driving by gunmen hidden in the customs post.

The death raised the toll to 920 persons killed in four years of non-stop violence.



Paul Getty III and his mother, Gail Harris, face newsmen at Rome police headquarters yesterday shortly after the young man's release by his alleged kidnappers. (AP radiophoto)

All not well with the Party in Lithuania

MOSCOW (AP). — Evidence of widespread disaffection with Soviet rule in Lithuania has been reported by the Soviet in 1940. Active resistance followed for several years afterwards, and there have been several nationalist outbursts since then, notably following the Hungarian rising in 1956, and last year, when there were bloody demonstrations by people shouting "freedom for Lithuania."

During the incidents in May, 1972, two persons committed suicide by fire.

Young Getty freed after five months

ROME (UPI). — J. Paul Getty III, his right ear missing, was freed from five months' captivity by his alleged kidnappers yesterday when he ate spaghetti, held a tearful reunion with his mother and was taken to Rome for police questioning.

Police found the 17-year-old grandson of the American billionaire shivering in freezing rain and clad in only a shirt, trousers and tennis shoes by the side of a country road near the town of Lagonero, about 160 kms. south of Naples.

Getty was freed two days after the family completed payment of a \$2.8m. ransom.

Getty, the red-haired, freckled "golden hippie" of Rome's teen-age set, was examined by a doctor and then questioned briefly by police and the district prosecutor of Lagonero.

Police said they suspected a band of Calabrian drug runners as possibly organizing the kidnap. Getty had told them earlier he had been kidnapped the night of July 9-10 in front of the French Embassy in Piazza Farnese in Old Rome, following a quarrel with three friends.

At the Lagonero Carabinieri barracks, a doctor examined him and his bandaged wound where his ear had been severed. The doctor said apart from numbness from the cold, Getty was in good physical condition.

Getty Sr. refused to count any ransom saying it was a Christian's duty to help a Christian in need.

Family sources said in graphs showing young Getty's right ear helped the billionaire that the kidnap was not a hoax.

POPE AND BOURGUBA DISCUSS JERUSALEM

VATICAN CITY (AP). — Pope Paul VI discussed the Middle East crisis on Friday with Habib Bourguiba, and the Tunisian President said the Pontiff reiterated his proposal for the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Bourguiba, however, said there are Arab countries which favour other plans for the Holy City, which is presently in Israeli hands. He said one example was the forma-

tion of a governing council which would be presided over by a Christian, a Muslim and a Jew. In substance, everything on the position of Israel gube asserted.

Bourguiba said the pr Jerusalem was "close to t heart" and that they di number of possible solu their 50-minute meeting of tion.



Rescuers and policemen give first aid to a man injured in the explosion at the Algerian consulate in Marseilles on Friday. (AP radiophoto)

Communist ambush kills Vietnam observers

SAIGON. — Communist gunners ambushed three Joint Military Commission (JMC) helicopters yesterday and "murdered in cold blood" an American and a Vietnamese member of the JMC, military officials said.

The unidentified American was the second U.S. military casualty in Vietnam since the January 28, cease-fire.

Maj. Richard Laritz of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was aboard the lead helicopter, said his American companion "was shot and killed. He was murdered in cold blood" with his hands raised above his head.

Laritz said one Vietnamese also was killed and four Americans and three Vietnamese wounded.

Laritz said the three helicopters carried 13 Americans and 12 Vietnamese. He said they had just landed in an area about 18 kms. southwest

of Saigon when they encountered rocket and machinegun fire. All three copters bearing orange stripes of the Military Commission were involved in a mission for the body of an American serviceman believed to have been killed in a 1966 crash.

Laritz said the group was able to pull out of the ambush area only after they called in air support from helicopter gunships of the South Vietnamese Air Force.

The Soviet Union yesterday accused the U.S. of maintaining some 24,000 troops in South Vietnam disguised as civilians in violation of the cease-fire arrangements.

The charge by the official Tass News Agency was included in the first major commentary to appear in Moscow on the meeting in Paris on December 20 between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Hanoi's chief negotiator Le Duc Tho. (UPI, AP)

Big Soviet nuclear blast recorded

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. announced on Friday that seismic signals, presumably from a relatively large Soviet underground nuclear explosion, were recorded in the early morning.

The presumed test blast brought to 14 the total of presumed or positively identified tests conducted by the Soviets during 1973.

Czechs jailed for hijack in '72

WEIDEN, Germany (AP). — Nine young Czechs, three of them women, were sentenced by a West German court on Friday to three to seven years in prison for the hijacking of a Czechoslovak airliner in which the pilot was killed.

Lubomir Adamica, the 25-year-old hijacker accused of firing the fatal shot, hanged himself in a Bel-rut jail cell last January 14.

The highest sentence of seven years went to Jiri Beran, a 23-year-old musician, who burst into the cockpit of the Slov-Air turbo-prop plane with Adamica on June 8, 1972. In the ensuing struggle, the 32-year-old pilot, Jan Micek, was killed and his co-pilot injured.

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A STATEMENT OF CONCERN

By Foreign Professors Visiting in Israel During 1973-74

Israel and its Arab neighbours are in an uneasy state of cease-fire while both sides bury the dead of another costly conflict. We can testify from first hand experience that this war came as a complete and shocking surprise to Israel on the holiest day of the Jewish year, breaking a cease-fire in violation of all the tenets of international law.

As visiting members of the academic community, who represent a broad spectrum of views, we welcome all efforts towards a just and durable peace. We should like to express our views on some factors that may effect these efforts towards peace.

1. We affirm our belief that lasting peace can only be attained if the Arab states acknowledge Israel's right to exist and are willing to enter into relations with her. The repeated Arab demand for a return to pre-1967 boundaries is a tactic in an overall strategy for the destruction of Israel and is not a basis for peace but a prelude to future wars.

2. Mindful that permanent recognized borders between Israel and the Arab states did not exist between 1948 and 1967, we believe that peace will be durable only if Israel is guaranteed recognized borders that will permit her military security in light of the lessons learned from the Arab surprise attack.

Security guarantees by other nations, even great powers, who must inevitably pursue their own national interests, are no substitute for boundaries that will enable Israel to defend herself.

3. The nations of the world—above all the great powers—must act responsibly to help achieve and maintain peace. The Middle East must not be made into a proving ground of new weaponry, nor should outside powers encourage hatred and war. These nations should recognize at last that surrender to blackmail of any sort only leads to further blackmail.

4. "Evenhandedness" and "neutrality," while desirable in many instances, must not become anti-Israel measures. Israeli prisoners of war must be accorded the same protections as Arab prisoners. Israeli ships must have the same freedom of navigation as other ships. Moreover United Nations forces composed of troops from nations which do not maintain relations with Israel cannot be considered "neutral."

5. The Arabs of Palestine should be able to work out a just and equitable settlement of their differences with Israel. The last six years have shown that the two peoples can live side by side peacefully and constructively and this should serve as a basis for the future.

We recognize that both sides in the conflict will have to make some compromises if peace is to be attained. All too often international declarations make demands on only one side, namely Israel. An atmosphere in which compromise becomes possible can be created only if each party is able to feel sure that the other is acting in good faith. We call on both sides to make a new and sincere effort to find a way to a lasting peace settlement.

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EL AL: 113 to Johannesburg, 0100;
TWA 511 to Rome, Paris and Boston, 0630;
Air France 155 to Paris, 0635; TWA 741 to Frankfurt and
N.Y., 0700; El Al 419 to Athens, 0710;
El Al 347 to Zurich, 0730; El Al 415 to
London, 0810; TWA 941 to Athens, Rome
and N.Y., 0835; Austrian 713 to Vienna,
0830; TWA 540 to New York, 0835;
Air France 134 to Paris, 0845; El Al 001 to N.Y., 0900;
BEA 485 to London, 0925; El Al 409
to Athens, 0930; Lufthansa 616 to Frank-
furt and Munich, 0935; Air France 156
to Paris, 0935; El Al 417 to Paris,
1115; Swissair 333 to Geneva and Zurich,
0935; Taram 243 to Enchabret, 1000;
Lufthansa 616 to Munich and Frankfurt,
1005; KLM 532 to Amsterdam, 1615; Air
France 134 to Teheran, 1615; TWA 511
to Bangkok, 1615; TWA 540 to New York,
1615; TWA 740 to New York, 1615;
TWA 810 to Boston, 1615; BOAC 334 to
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El Al 511 to Nicosia, 1650; Cyprus
Airways 302 to Nicosia,

HEATH EP ZZLES ITONS

the Premier less
totally candid?

By DAVID LENNON

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
Prime Minister Edward Heath's
move in declaring a three-day
week to conserve energy has left
him and his Cabinet colleagues
in a bit of a bind. Only a few
of the nation that all was re-
lief. Then he suddenly announced
restrictions which, if applied for
a few weeks, could prove dis-
astrous to the country's economy.
Heath's declaration most people
just the problem facing the country
and by the Arab oil embargo, plus
balance of payments deficit.
Heath appeared in a broadcast to
say that the problem in fact
was not a shortage of coal. He said
that the country's coal supplies
were sufficient to meet the demand
for electricity generating stations. This
seems a parallel cut in energy sup-
ply to the nation's industries, and thus he
has three day week.
The coal miners, Joe Gormley,
saying that the Prime Minister
to blame all the nation's troubles
on men who were working a full
week, and who had simply decided not
to work overtime had been right.
He had a point, particularly as
miners went on a total strike for
almost two years ago there had
been a drastic reaction by the Heath
of the matter is that Heath was
not totally candid when he said
that the coal crisis in Britain was
not a shortage of coal, and to a lesser extent
drivers, whose work to let meant
of coal to the power stations
disrupted.

banker enced in scandal

Switzerland (AP). —
Erasmus, key figure
of the biggest bank-
ing scandal in the
world, was sentenced
to 18 months in prison
and a fine of 100,000
francs by the Swiss
tribunal. The trial had
no effect on Erasmus
in the U.S. after
he fled October 1.
He was among the
most famous of the de-
fendants. Bank in-
vestors three years ago
lost \$53.4m.
Best-selling book on
the scandal, Erasmus,
who told a Swiss
court he was not guilty of
the U.S. citizen he
extradited from the
U.S. to Switzerland.
His Swiss co-defen-
dant, accused of having
used Swiss banks to
hide assets and cover
up the bank's losses,
was sentenced to a
and 15 years' expul-
sion from the country.
All defense
costs.

Benjamin October 1.
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sion from the country.
All defense
costs.

ACTS ON TS DEFICIT

Japan yesterday
announced a series of measures
to reduce its budget deficit.
The government said it
would cut 100 billion yen
from the 1974 budget.
The deficit for 1973 was
1,710 billion yen.
The Ministry of Finance
said it would cut 100 billion
yen from the 1974 budget.
The deficit for 1973 was
1,710 billion yen.

for Cairo

West Germany
lends a \$25m loan
to the newspaper
said yesterday.
The loan is for the
purchase of a hydraulic
press for the Qatara
Desert.

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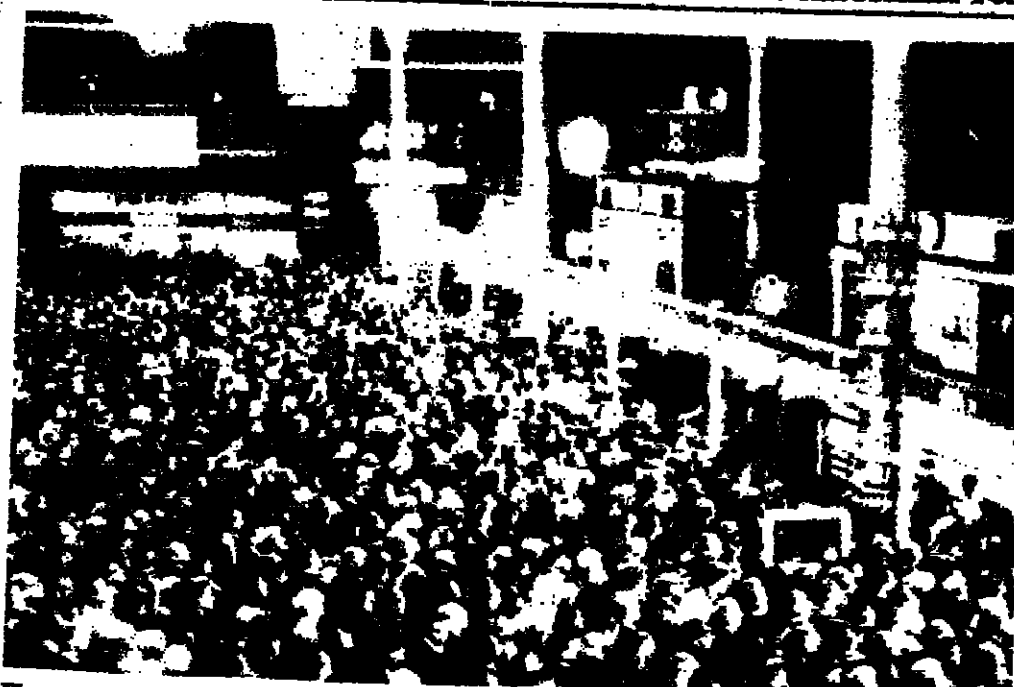
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Homeward-bound commuters stand packed like sardines against train platform barriers at Liverpool Street Station in London — waiting for the few trains running during the railmen's go-slow. (AP radiophoto)

Under normal circumstances there really
would not have been any need for such a sharp
reaction by the government over a miners'
strike. Two years ago when the miners' strike
was total, some of the energy production short-
age was made up by increased energy gener-
ation from oil-fired power stations. Because of
the Arab oil embargo, the country's oil-fired gen-
erators are also struggling to maintain normal
production levels. The real crisis has been
caused by the strikes coming on top of difficul-
ties caused by shortages. The miners' action
could have been absorbed by an economy which
was otherwise functioning normally.
However, the current international oil crisis
has presented the Heath government with a
golden opportunity to try to put the miners
in an untenable position. They had the temer-
ity to challenge the wage ceilings imposed by
Stage Three of the government's economic
policy, and looked all set to break through
the government restrictions.
With fairly widespread public support, the
miners looked unchallengeable, until Heath de-
clared last week's drastic new measures.
A large number of leading industrialists
have already warned that if the curtailment
of the working week continues for even as
much as a month, then unemployment could
increase dramatically, shortages of virtually
every commodity would develop, production
for export would be hit, and a myriad of other
ailments would develop in the economy.
The nation is now waiting anxiously to hear
what measures the Chancellor of the Exchequer
will announce tomorrow to deal with the real

ills of the economy. He must act to redress
the disastrous state of the balance of pay-
ments. He will also have to cut domestic pur-
chasing power so that imports can be reduced.
One way will be through direct and indirect
taxation.
One essential aspect of this action by the
Chancellor is that the taxation must be seen
to be the least possible to afford it. In
addition, say experts, if he is wise he will
act to curb the raging inflation which has
led to a 10 per cent increase in the cost of
living over the last year.
This is perhaps the only real way to curb
the wage demands of the miners and the mil-
lions of other workers waiting in the wings.
The standard of living has been seriously
affected by the soaring prices which have hit
the country in the past year, and they are
seeking redress. They refuse any longer to
tolerate a situation where their wages are
pegged back while prices seem to rise without
restraint.
When Edward Heath called for national unity,
he forgot that the battle today is between
Britons. The economic crisis has many ele-
ments of class warfare and these make ap-
peals to patriotism less than totally acceptable.
The rigidity of Heath's wages policy seems
strangely unreal at a time when the Arab
masters of Europe are facing the country and
the West with a real crisis. He might be
advised to reverse his policy of flexibility
towards the Arabs and rigidity towards the
British workers, because it is the oil sheikhs
who pose the real threat in the final analysis.

Spectre of rationing sends Britain on buying spree

LONDON (UPI). — Shoppers
frightened by the prospect of ra-
tioning yesterday overwhelmed
stores throughout the country in a
historic pre-Christmas buying spree.
Department store managers said
they expected to ring up record
sales in what one called a "spend
and forget" buying binge.
The outburst of buying came in
reaction to Prime Minister Edward
Heath's decision to impose a three-
day work week on factories and
stores and reduce electricity to other
commercial users by 35 per cent
to avert a total breakdown in Bri-
tain's power supplies, businessmen
said.
They said the public generally be-
lieves these measures will severely
curtail production and lead to wide-
spread shortages and possible ra-
tioning in the new year.

"People are frightened about to-
morrow and seem to be trying to
drown their fears by buying every-
thing in sight," one Oxford Street
store manager said. "Our sales have
shot up almost 25 per cent. It's
spend and forget."
As consumers flooded the nation's
shops, a spokesman for the Elec-
tricity Council said one-hour black-
outs that flicked off lights through-
out the country at midnight on Friday
were only a foretaste of what could
be the strictest power cuts ever im-
posed in the world.
The blackouts switched off lights
and electric heaters in more than
300,000 homes and Electricity Coun-
cil officials said even more severe
cuts could be expected today.
Petrol stations yesterday boosted
prices by three pence a gallon and a
go-slow by train drivers began hal-
ting rail traffic across the nation.

MODERATE DECLINE IN N.Y. STOCKS

NEW YORK (AP). — A series of
stock ups and downs resulted in
a moderate price decline in the New
York stock market this past week,
despite a rally near the close on
Friday.
Analysts said the market was
plagued for most of the week by
political uncertainties and fears
about the world energy shortage.
So by Thursday the widely watched
Dow Jones average of 30 industrial
stocks was hovering at the 800-point
level, considered by many to be an
important psychological level.
But on Friday when word came
from a member of Secretary of
State Kissinger's Middle East delega-
tion that there was a 50-50 chance
of an end to the Arab oil boycott by
January, the Dow Jones average
jumped 15.22 points. Still, for the
week, this index was down 22.43
points, closing at 815.62.
Declining issues on the big board
topped those that gained. Trading
volume was 95.01 million shares
compared to 102.61 million the pre-
vious week. Stocks hitting new
lows for the year totaled 976,
against only 35 setting new highs.
Auto issues, subject to investor
fears about fuel shortages, took
losses for most of this past week
but were on their way up again by
Friday.
The Associated Press 50-stock
index closed down 3.5 points to
270.4. Standard and Poor's 500-stock
average was down 3.22 to 93.29.
Trading in IBM stock was halted
on Friday on the American Stock
Exchange because of an order im-
balance. Later, Memorex, an over-
the-counter stock, announced it had
filed an antitrust suit against IBM,
charging the giant computer com-
pany with anti-competitive practices.
Among the gamblers in Friday's
session were international oil stocks,
pushed higher, analysts said, by
news reports from the Mideast.

Memorial coin market down

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The bottom is falling
out of the memorial coin market,
according to several dealers.
For example, the three-coin gold
set commemorating the 25th an-
niversary of the founding of the state
now sells for IL3,800, while a
short time ago it sold for IL5,500.
Other coins have suffered much
worse, with the value of some of
them falling by as much as 50 to
60 per cent.
The dealers explain that the fall-
ing prices are due to the lack of
buyers, and the fact that the small
market abroad has almost completely
dried up. Moreover, they claim that
many of the dealers, by "talking
up" prices, talked them up much
higher than the market could bear,
and the inevitable reaction set in.
However, all the coins are still
selling for more than the price paid
for them officially.

Japhet Bank Ltd.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Friday's Rates
SPOT RATES
Dollar 2.3068/78 per \$
DM 2.6453/75 per \$
Swiss Fr. 3.1953/75 per \$
French Fr. 4.55 1/2 /4.5600 per \$
Tr. Fin. 4.69 1/2 /4.70 1/2 per \$
Lira 603 1/2 /606 1/2 per \$
Belgian Fr. 40.19/24 per \$
Dutch Fl. 2.7975/80 per \$
Yen 379.95/250.05 per \$
Gold price: \$103/104
FORWARD RATES
1 Mo. 3 Mos. 6 Mos.
L/S 2.2903/23 2.2453/53 2.2303/23
D/M 2.4475/510 2.4950/525 2.4450/55
Sw. Fr. 1/2 3.1953/503 3.2005/204 3.1855/915

Question of admissibility of evidence RAPE APPEAL DISMISSED

The Supreme Court dismissed an
appeal against a conviction, and
partly allowed an appeal against a
sentence, delivered by the Tel Aviv
District Court on March 15, 1973
(in Cr. C. 527/72).
The appellant, Mordechai Shul-
man, was found guilty by the Dis-
trict Court of rape, unlawful de-
tention and causing grievous bodily
harm, and was sentenced to twelve
years' imprisonment. The evidence
of the complainant, a temporary
resident, was heard separately by
Judge Gavison before the trial took
place, and immediately thereafter
the complainant left Israel to re-
turn to her country of origin. Judge
Gavison subsequently served as the
presiding judge on the three-man
bench of the trial court.
In the appeal against the District
Court's verdict and sentence the
appellant argued, *inter alia*, against
the admissibility of the complain-
ant's testimony taken before the
trial by one judge only.
Section 106 of the Criminal Pro-
cedure Law, 1955, provides that:
"Where an information has been
filed with a court, the court may, on
the application of a party, take the
testimony of a person forthwith if
it considers that his testimony is
material to the clarification of the
charge and that there is reasonable
cause for believing that it will not
be possible to take it in the course
of the trial..." Section 110 lays
down that testimony taken in the
above manner "may be adduced as
evidence at the trial if it is not
possible to produce the witness at
the trial; and if it is admitted it
shall be deemed to be testimony."
Section 108 provides that: "Where
the court consists of three or more
judges, every power vested in the
court by this Law... shall, so long
as the court has not been consti-
tuted, vest in every judge of the
court..."
Mr. Y. Atzmon appeared for the
appellant and Mr. Rodan, Assistant
State Attorney, for the State.
Justice Berenson, who delivered
the main opinion of the Supreme
Court, Justice Witkon concurring,
held that the conditions precedent
to the application of section 106 of
the Criminal Procedure Law had
existed in the present case. For no
one disputed the fact that the com-
plainant's testimony had been mate-
rial, while the fact that she is not
a permanent resident of Israel and
was on the point of returning to her
country of origin made it reason-
able to presume that it would not
be possible to bring her specially to
Israel for the purpose of giving
testimony at the trial itself.
Turning next to the appellant's
argument that the victim's testi-
mony should, in accordance with
section 106, have been heard by all
three judges, Justice Berenson held
that it was unfounded as section
206 of the Law expressly provides
that where the three-man court has
not yet been constituted, then a
single judge of the court has the
same powers as those vested in the
three-man bench. As, therefore, the
trial court had not yet been con-
stituted when the witness was due
to leave the country, any judge had
been entitled to hear her testimony
forthwith. It may be preferable, as
the appellant had argued, continued
Justice Berenson, that the testimony
appellant's conviction on the evi-

In the Supreme Court sitting as
Court of Criminal Appeals
Before Justices Berenson,
Witkon and Etzioni

**LAW
REPORT**

Mordechai Shulman, Appellant, v.
State of Israel, Respondent (Cr. A.
252/73).

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1973

**PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE OF ABSENTEE
WITNESS ADMITTED AT TRIAL**

of the witness before the trial be-
cause of a full complement of the
court and not by one judge only,
particularly when that testimony is
vital to the issue. But if the legis-
lature in its wisdom saw fit to
vest only one judge with the power
to take that testimony (and even
if that judge did not later sit on the
trial bench) there was no way of
construing the law as meaning that
whenever the need to take testi-
mony forthwith arises the trial
court must be immediately consti-
tuted in order to hear that testi-
mony.
Justice Berenson then went on to
discuss the appellant's argument
that section 110 provides that testi-
mony taken before the trial may be
adduced as evidence at the trial
only if it is not possible to produce
the witness, and this had not been
proved in the present case. In dis-
missing it, he noted that the im-
possibility referred to in this sec-
tion is not absolute, but relative,
in accordance with the circum-
stances, holding that any other con-
clusion would be incompatible with
the aim of section 106. As, there-
fore, the State could not be expect-
ed to bear the cost of bringing the
witness from abroad to testify
at the trial, the production of the
witness was impossible in the cir-
cumstances. Nor could he accept the
argument, continued Justice Beren-
son, that the prosecution should at
least have proved that it had con-
tacted the witness abroad and asked
her to come and testify, but had
met with a refusal. For the pro-
secution has no means of getting
the address of a person living
abroad. In the circumstances, there-
fore, he thought it sufficient that
the prosecution had attempted to
get in touch with the complainant
through her lawyer in Israel and
had been informed that she had
left the country and could not ap-
pear at the trial, and had proved
to the satisfaction of the District
Court that the witness had in fact
left the country and had not re-
turned by the time of the trial.
Having held that the witness'
evidence had been admissible, Jus-
tice Berenson went on to note that
it had been corroborated in every
detail and that, therefore, the ap-
pel against the conviction should
be dismissed. On the other hand,
Justice Berenson felt that the sen-
tence of 12 years imposed on the
appellant should be changed to eight
years' actual imprisonment and
four years' conditional imprison-
ment.
Justice Etzioni, in concurring with
his colleagues that the appellant's
appeal against his conviction should
be dismissed but that his sentence
should be lightened by suspending
four years of it, held that he for
his part would not have based the
appellant's conviction on the evi-

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GENEVA THREATENED

THE prospect of peace emerging from the Geneva talks is slender enough, for the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli scenarios is wide and will not easily be bridged. But it is widely held that President Sadat does not want another war, realizing — as much of the Egyptian public still does not — that he did not win this one, and that he is interested in at least a temporary political solution. He is, in any case, eager to get something moving and to achieve the so-called disengagement of forces before the morale of his Third Army collapses.

Just how slender the chances are has been emerging during the past two days, with France pressing for more influence for the UN in Geneva, a sure way of creating deadlock by encouraging excessive Arab demands, and Sadat himself has been producing last-minute conditions that have now already caused the opening session of the conference to be delayed by three days.

In the days when the Arab-Israeli war consisted only of Israeli civilians being murdered here and there, the world looked on with equanimity, as though such killings were only the natural price to pay for the establishment of the state. Now that most Western nations are suffering to a greater or lesser degree from an oil shortage enforced by the Arab oil producers, and there has even been the hint of a military confrontation between the two super powers, there is suddenly great anxiety for the festering wars and sub-wars of the past quar-

ter-century to cease. If Geneva is to be a peace conference, with genuine negotiations over the urgent interests of the sides involved, there is a chance for at least a detente, and a little more oil for the lamps of Europe. If France, and Britain to a lesser degree, in accordance with its lesser weight, succeed in turning Geneva into effectively a UN session, with the kind of majority decision that linked Israel with South Africa, racism and Portuguese colonialism on Friday, then the result will be nil. The UN has a Soviet-Arab majority that disregards Israel's interests and has failed totally to bring peace, agreement, detente or disengagement in the past. If France reckons its direct interests and prestige in the Middle East higher than the hope of peace, it is making a misjudgment, compared to which Israel's failure to recognise the danger of war on the eve of Yom Kippur is negligible, and this is not a phrase to be used lightly in Jerusalem.

Geneva can succeed only if there are negotiations leading to a result that both sides consider preferable to renewed warfare. It is just possible that Dr. Wakheim, the U.N. Secretary-General, understands this, and will endeavour not to throw a spanner into the works. If French envy of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. in getting the Geneva conference going destroys the talks that could still take place there, then they will break down, fighting may resume, the energy crisis will worsen, and Europe will certainly turn on France, wanting to know why this had to be so.

FOREIGN PRESS

KISSINGER'S TOUR

LONDON (UPI). — In an editorial on U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's tour of Middle East capitals, "The Daily Telegraph" said yesterday:

"For the second time in five weeks, the American Secretary of State is undertaking a quick-fire tour round the Middle East capitals. The last time he did this, it resulted in the still frail cease-fire. The present tour is designed to ensure that the planned peace conference opens in Geneva on Tuesday as scheduled. There are still serious difficulties, but on balance it looks at present as if it will be able to do so.

"Dr. Kissinger is leaving Israel until last on his calling list, and it is clearly Israel which is facing the greatest difficulties over the proposed conference. This is borne out by the fact that the Israeli Cabinet was still undecided after a five-hour meeting on Friday and will have a further meeting before Dr. Kissinger arrives. It seems clear now that the first item on the

agenda at Geneva will be the question of separating the Egyptian and Israeli forces on the Suez front. Ever since the cease-fire, these have remained dangerously intertwined, with shooting incidents every day. Israel has ignored the provision in the cease-fire resolution for their withdrawal. Israel probably wants to leave them where they are until a wider withdrawal on both sides. This would run the risk of the full-scale war re-starting.

"Another cause for concern for Israel is the fate of her soldiers taken prisoner by Syria. They are still quite unaccounted for. Syria has refused even to produce a list of their names. Unless Dr. Kissinger can change this situation during his visit to Damascus, Israel would be fully justified in refusing to sit down with Syrian representatives present in Geneva. The further main snag yet to be ironed out is how the Palestinians are to be represented. The best solution would be for them to be accommodated, if only tenuously, in some way with the Jordanian delegation."

ISRAEL PRESS

Shakeup in Egypt's army

DAVAR (Histadrut) lists several possible reasons for the reshuffle in the Egyptian high command: Sadat, at present, prefers negotiations to a renewal of hostilities; he is also trying to bring home to the nation the true situation on the battlefield; should fighting resume, he expects a better performance from Gamasy than from the previous Chief of Staff, Shazli. The paper finds in favour of no. 3 because Sadat has openly proclaimed that he is preserving his military option, and the ongoing series of flareups on the cease-fire lines obviously attests to direction from above.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says Shazli's part in the failure on the battlefield was no greater than that of the Minister of War, General Ahmed Ismail Ali. Hence, while the shakeup is predicated on the outcome of the fighting, it is doubtful whether it would have come out — especially at present — had Shazli

not insisted on a renewal of full-scale fighting.

Al Hamskhar (Mapam) feels it is too early to properly assess the reasons for the shakeup.

Omer (Histadrut) lists some of the problems still unresolved on the eve of the Geneva conference: From Israel's standpoint — that of our prisoners in Syria; from the Arabs' standpoint — the role to be played at the conference by the U.N., as well as Israel's "failure to withdraw to the lines of October 22nd." Kissinger's present tour of the countries of the region aims to ensure that it will take place nonetheless.

"At every stage of the negotiations, Israel will require both strong nerves and wisdom. We must be both assertive enough to prevent any solutions not in our favour, and at the same time flexible enough to avoid a serious rift with the U.S."

Hatzotz (National Religious) says that of the two superpowers that can provide the suitable auspices, the sincerity of the U.S. is genuine, while, in view of the flareups past and present that they have both masterminded and fueled, that of the Soviets is open to considerable doubt.

Also obscure itself would seem to hold out little hope for success. Yet the very fact of their agreement to participation in face-to-face talks is a favourable sign.

Les Israéliens

Portrait d'un Peuple

par AMOS ELON

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IN HIS OWN WORDS

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BY the end of the first week of fighting, Israel was poised to make the breakthrough across the Suez Canal into Egypt proper. But at this point, there occurred a hiatus in Israel's military decision-making. A crucial delay developed, during which several days were lost while Israel's generals took time off to slog it out among themselves in an argument that had unpleasant personal and political overtones.

An Israeli task force under Brigadier General Sharon was ready to cross the Canal westwards and was busy establishing a bridgehead. Sharon demanded massive reinforcements of armour, so as to enable him to effect a crossing and rapidly expand his operation behind the enemy lines, thereby cutting their lines of communication now that the Egyptian 2nd and 3rd Armies were safely dug in on the east side of the Canal. But Sharon's demands were rejected by his superiors.

As soon as enough tanks were available in Sinai and the Egyptian offensive was seen to have run out of steam, Sharon wished to punch across the Canal as quickly as possible. But his superiors Maj. General Haim Bar-Lev, and Maj. General David Elazar, the Chief of Staff, counselled caution.

The situation was not helped by the fact that, for several years past, Sharon had been openly critical of Bar-Lev's concept of a static defence line along the Canal, and Sharon had been proved right. The additional factor that the two men are political opponents served to exacerbate what was already a personality conflict.

Canal crossing

According to Sharon, the argument was a political one over who should lead the crossing of the Canal. However, Gen. Elazar told me subsequently that the considerations uppermost in his mind were above all tactical.

He pointed out that although the Egyptian 2nd and 3rd Armies in Sinai had been heavily reinforced, there were still large Egyptian forces on the west side of the Canal. The force had between them more than 1,900 tanks, and this fact was a key factor in Elazar's decision to postpone the crossing. The Israeli tank force had less than 600 tanks, and Elazar felt that an unfavourable ratio of more than two to one was taking too great a risk.

Sharon — who had the most recent experience of fighting Egyptians, having commanded the southern front during the War of Attrition of 1969-1970 — disagreed and told his superiors so in a few succinct words:

"I told them that I am commander of 15,000 troops and I have no time to screw you now because I have to screw the Egyptians. I don't want to screw them."

Two Israeli commissions, one civilian and one military at the highest level, are currently examining the state of preparedness of those charged with the safety of Israeli citizens. The questions raised are, in essence: "Were there anything that was left undone to forestall the brutal power plays by the Kremlin and the hatred and treachery of Israel's Arab neighbours? Surely there was no reason to believe, given the explosive combination of the Kremlin's long range lust for world dominance and the Arabs' immediate overwhelming desire to destroy Israel, that Yom Kippur should be taboo to such a combined assault?"

The motives, game-plans, actions and reactions of the Kremlin, the Arabs, the oil companies, Elazar, Kissinger, the Israeli military establishment and Mrs. Meir's Cabinet have come under microscopic scrutiny. However, no meaningful answer can be evolved without examining the role of those who chose the posture of the "doves."

The cumulative corrosive influence of the "doves" have had in undermining the "hawks" during the past several years cannot be underestimated. From their vantage points of influential positions, they found the "hawks" an easy prey. Inevitably, the Israeli military establishment "hawk" had to be increasingly defensive in their requests for manpower and other scarce national resources. Actions that could be deemed to be "hawkish" had to be weighed against the reactions of the "doves."

Thus the question has to be asked: What was the input of the "doves" in inhibiting the military preparedness of the State of Israel in the several years preceding the crucial Yom Kippur War, which placed the very existence of Israel in jeopardy?

HENRY KREISSEL

New York, December 3.

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CHURCHILL'S REPORT ON THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

'The U.S. would not stand in the way of the Soviets'

The supreme lesson of the Yom Kippur war for Israel has been the crucial strategic value of the territories acquired in '67. If Israel had been faced on her pre-'67 borders with the sort of armoured concentrations that Egypt and Syria deployed in the early days of October, the State of Israel could not long survive from a purely economic point of view, having to maintain a posture of permanent mobilization to guard against surprise attack.

Had the Yom Kippur attack come under such circumstances, who could doubt that the outcome would have been very different indeed? The fact that Israel was taken by surprise proved a costly blunder on her present borders. On the pre-'67 borders, it could have meant the destruction of the State of Israel and the certainty of tens of thousands of civilian casualties. In the event, Israel's civilian casualties in the '73 war remained in single figures."

This is the conclusion drawn by Winston Churchill, a Conservative M.P., in this second and final part of the British journalist's article on the October war being published today in "The Observer."

The Egyptians had lost more than 240 aircraft, and some 150 of their best pilots, and were unable to provide desperately needed protection to their ground forces.

During the three days leading up to the cease-fire on Monday, October 22, the I.A.F. were attacking the Egyptian armies in Sinai with such force that, in the view of one senior officer, "the 2nd and 3rd Armies were by then within two days of breaking."

It was at this point that the Russians and the Americans, desperate to call a cease-fire before Egyptian resistance collapsed, made Israel an offer she could not refuse.

Soviet plan

THE Russians had conceived and master-minded — but perhaps not given the go-ahead for — the co-ordinated Egyptian/Syrian attack. They had in the initial stages encouraged Arab rulers from one end of the Mediterranean to the far end of the Persian Gulf to go forward to the battle fronts and commit their forces. They had mounted a massive military airlift which flew in some 5,000 tons of replacement missiles and equipment to Cairo and Damascus in the first five days of the war, before the Americans decided to match this with their own airlift. By now they had got cold feet.

Nor was it only the Russians and the Egyptians who were anxious for a cease-fire. Despite the refusal of the Arab governments to enter into direct negotiations with Israel following the '67 War, the British Foreign Office, the Quai d'Orsay, and the State Department had come to the view that it was Israel that was being intransigent.

When the Egyptians and Syrians

made their surprise attack on October 6, there was a wide-spread feeling at official level in London, Paris and Washington that the Israelis had brought the attack on their own heads.

Israel's decision — a very costly decision — not to strike first at the aggressive build-up on her borders, won her no support or sympathy from the governments of the great Western democracies. Indeed, privately, many favoured a limited Egyptian victory over Israel in the belief that such an outcome would lead to peace.

Massive pressure was brought to bear on Israel to accept a cease-fire at the moment when the decisive military victory was clearly within her grasp.

General Dayan left me in no doubt that the pressure was extreme when I saw him at his office at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv: "The Americans passed on to us evidence that Soviet airborne forces were preparing to intervene directly to save the Egyptian 2nd and 3rd Armies. Unless Israel accepted a cease-fire forthwith, the U.S. would not stand in the way of the Soviet Union."

Reliable U.S. sources believe that seven of Russia's twelve airborne divisions were being mobilized at air bases in East Germany and Poland — a total of 48,000 of the Soviet Union's crack troops. It was this mobilization, coupled with the fact that the Soviet Union had abruptly halted her military airlift to Egypt and Syria to make her transports available for something else, that prompted the U.S. on October 25 to raise the readiness of its forces world-wide to Alert Grade 3.

But perhaps it was the U.S.

threat that loomed large

Israel's calculations. The U.S. had restricted of equipment to Israel to the quantity being put Middle East by the Soviet refused outright to sell sophisticated equipment — anti-tank missiles — to it.

This, coupled with the the Israeli Army had stockpile ammunition for 15 day war, meant that rapidly become heavily as the U.S.

"We are not talking fact" General Dayan his frankness, "that we have the U.S. for much of ment. Even the great Europe look to the U.S. means of matching the mousy that we have been the U.S. reports the Sharon's operations on the of the Canal were delay days, due to the lack of for his British Centurion that by the time of the he had only two days 105mm. armour-piercing mauling. It was a case 4,000 of these same the British Government had within 24 hours of the air

The Egyptians are mad that they want Sinai merely to plant the Egyptian it and to re-establish its and to re-establish its it at least up to and in strategic passes.

Soud range

It has not escaped the of the Israelis that this Tel Aviv within reach kilometre range of the sites recently delivered by the U.S. to Egypt.

It is difficult to believe reinforcement of Egyptian tanks into any part of the Golan Heights in the Sinai withdrawal, would way conducive to a last peace agreement or at least guarantees could, hitherto remorseless life tools of war into the by the Soviet Union. In war, the Israelis desire of 550 Arab aircraft, 1,0 tanks, 1,000 Syrian tanks than 30 Sam missile bat

Today, everyone of aircraft and missiles A placed by the Soviet for in hard-cash on the by the sheikhs.

A pre-requisite of the Soviet Union, in the all the people in the I indeed of the peace of be persuaded to forgo become her single no export business.

STAND FI

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir — Henry Kissinger and Henry Kissinger as William Rogers can Israel must do what is rael and hold on to needed for her vital se must never go back to 1967 boundaries for th tation to suicide.

The Administration is every day to Congress showed its admiration for Israel and will not out by Kissinger or N Israel's vital interest.

Stand firm, Israel v after Kissinger has scene.

MICHAEL

Brooklyn, N.Y., Novem

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Readers' letters

Jewish scientists to Israel

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When Israel is endangered, our brothers of the Diaspora give money, get out of their way to help in every field. Renowned artists raise money and come for tours on the battlefield. We need their help and they all respond magnificently.

But we need more. We need the Jewish master scientists in the world to come and work here with us.

Our country should concentrate on a worldwide and long-lasting effort to induce the leading Jewish scientists to come and work in Israel to give an exceptional drive to our technologies and make of our nation one of the first scientific nations in the world. Only an increased quality can deal with and discourage the aims of our enemies' quantities that are increasing without bounds.

The money for high salaries and material conditions can be acquired to induce renowned Jewish scientists from all over the world to come and work here, and provide them with the adequate research budgets, as well as to create the favourable conditions for our best young scientists to remain in this country.

This scientific drive could be one of the new patterns of thoughts and actions, one of the fruitful lessons resulting from the meagre balance-sheet of the Yom Kippur war.

Wonders have been accomplished by the State of Israel even before it existed. This is the miracle that must be realised from now on.

RAYMOND COHEN

Carmiel, December 6.

Annexing the West Bank

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — There is a puzzling contradiction in Dr. Fellner's "Reply to Eshar" (December 6) that, while disturbing in itself, is far more ominous for its presence in the platform and pronouncements of one of the nation's major political parties and in the views of a large number of generally thoughtful people.

In paragraph three of his letter, Dr. Fellner proposes that Israel annex the entire West Bank, suggesting that "the Arab citizens living in these territories do and will continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Jewish population. If they choose Israeli citizenship, no obstacle will stand in their way." But only a few sentences later, in his conclusion, the writer expresses his fervent hope that "on December 31, Israelis will be resoundingly rebuffing challenges of the exclusively Jewish quality of our State."

The two, I'm afraid, will not go

together. There are almost a million Arabs living on the West Bank. It, as seems likely, a large proportion of them choose citizenship (and why not? It is at least economically advantageous), and it is as if they are to receive full rights and privileges, including voting rights, it is clearly only a matter of a relatively short period of time before, given their far higher birth rate, they equal and then outnumber Jews at the polls. When then has become of the "exclusively Jewish quality of our State" the writer is so anxious to maintain?

It is all very well to insist on Israel's historic right to these territories, but it is also well to face the long and casually evaded implications of the proposal, namely that annexation of the West Bank is a virtual guarantee of one of two consequences: apartheid or Yasser Arafat's bi-national state.

WILLIAM FREEDMAN

Haifa, December 7.

Vietnam 'peace' engineer

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

YonahF 1 Sir, — The smoke that covered the Saigon skyline after half of South Vietnam's oil stocks went up in flames after the Northern rockets set them ablaze could well be seen over the Ashdod oil refineries if the gentleman who engineered the Vietnam "peace" has similar plans for our region when he gets the Paris table moved to new chambers in Geneva.

We have had our fill of would-be peace-makers and mediators and U.N. generals who pretend to take a neutral stand during their bout of duty in our area, but turn out anti-Semitic literature after their retirement. We've been honoured by having a mediator bring a sort of peace, which brought him a Nobel

Peace Prize and us a period of Fedayeen and other military murders for us to bear in silence in accordance to the celebrated agreement.

Therefore, we should not be afraid or hesitant to make it quite clear that we have had our share and our fill of ambitious politicians who tried before and failed to bring the peace to our neighbours who dream of our destruction and that we are, with the aid of God and our determination to defend ourselves, capable to stand by our rights until our neighbours come to some sensible thoughts which exclude the use of arms in order to bring a proper peace.

ARTHUR M. LIPSCHITZ

Kiryat Atz, December 8.

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